consider these facts too carefully, and they can rest assured that their actions will be closely watched by the taxpaying people throughout the country..

CHANGE THE CABINET .- President Johnson is beginning his reconstruction of the republican party at the wrong end. It is all very well to remove radical postmasters and Chase revenue officers; but these changes will be unimportant unless they are accompanied by the removal of the radical members of the Cabinet. The way to kill the hydra of Northern rebellien is to chop off its heads, instead of wasting time in trimming off the little end of its tail.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Windy, Dusty and Unconfortable.—This was the exclamation of every person in this city yesterday who had occasion to perambulate the streets. The wind, which commenced to blow with the first shining of the sun, did not cease its rude bluster until the same orb went to rest; and the eddies, whirlpools, hurricanes in embryo and cloudy monsoons which it extemporized were enough to put to shame all former attempts of nature in that direction. Those who wore their best hats had the nap blown off them. Those, who had on new broadcloath came out at evening veritable dusty millers. Ladies had the very mischief played with their crinoline, gipacy hats, laces, feathers and flowers, and looked for all the world like migratory chickens, running home to the parent nest after experiencing a storm of rain. Happily no permanent damage was done to buildings, as far as reported, or to shipping in the harbor. "Ill blows the wind that profits nobedy." The laundress, the boot-black, the tonsorial gentlemen and the proprietors of cass and stages made profit by that of Sunday.

An Invosmon Uron Movies.—It has for some years been the habit of the carimen, draymen, stovedores and WINDY, DUSTY AND UNCOMFORTABLE. -This was the ex-

An infosmon Upon Movies.—It has for some years been the habit of the carimen, draymen, stovedores and sily expressmen of New York to make an extra charge for moving household furniture on the 1st of May. So long as this surplusage was not increased beyond reason, and did not more than double the cost of similar services and did not more than double the cost of similar services upon other days, people took it as a matter of course, and made no loud compaints. Last year the price per load averaged from eight to ten dollars where the removal was from this city to Brooklyn. This year the gramman are preparing to raise even above that, and several instances have been reported where the sum of fourteen and fifteen dollars have been demanded for the same sorvices. The average rate for the list of say, 1866, will not be far from top dollars each load. When the loads are to go to Brooklyn or Jersey City it will be lifteen dollars. This is a perfect imposition on the part of the men owning and running vehicles. It might not be quite as bad if only the wealthy were to suffer. But even then it would not be right. The wealthy are not the sufferers, however. Those who constitute the moving portion of the populating are, the same and cartmen, not among the well to do, and the draymen and cartmen are curved from their own class by making such charges for their labor simply be cause they can get what they demand. There is no law for it, there is no justice in it, and some movement should be instituted by the people who are compelled to move on Taesday to put down the shameful exactors, and either compel them to render the duty for a reasonable compensation or go without the employment. This robbery of citizens, taking advantage of their necessities, has been endured long enough. If the cartmen cannot be brought to reason in any other way complaints could be entered at all the police stations against those who make allegal and extortionate charges, and they would probably be arrested and made to pay the penalty. When the carmen were themselves in trouble they had the sympathies of the people. Now that the people are in trouble the trouble of moving is a serious one. The termen should render a return for these sympathies, At least they should not charge a poor widow woman more for moving her loaded to the contract of the sympathies of the people upon other days, people took it as a matter of course,

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.—Yesterday morning at an early hour the door of premises 26 Spruce with ro ndeman Christie and officer Hedges. While on the second floor officer Ross fell through the hatchway (which had been carelessly left open) to the floor below, seriously injuring him. He was conveyed to the station house, and a physician catled to attend him.

A Colored Girl Run Oven by a Rail Can.—Armenia

lizabeth Congo, a colored girl, only seven years of age, living at 56 Thompson street, was yesterday run over in Thempson street, by car 136 of the Broadway and Seventh avenue line, and had one of her legs badly fractured. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treat-ment. The driver of the car, Owen Murray, was taken in charge for reckless driving, and held to award an examination. BENZINE ACCIDENT .-- An accident occurred on Sat rday

night in the paint store of August Winter, at 482 Eighth evence, by dropping a lighted lamp into some benzine. Mr. Wieter, George Definin and Antone Rich were burned about the face and hands. Rich was very severely injured. No damage to the building.

An OFFICER INJURED BY A CAR.—Last evening a policeman, named Lewis Gardner, attached to the Twenty-first

inct, was run over in the Bower, by car No. 81 of the Third arenue line, and had one of his legs badly tractured. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital, where amputation was found necessary. He is regarded as in a critical condition. The unfortunate man resided at No. 37 West Twenty-eighth street.

DANUSZOUSKY INJURSE.—A boy named Lawrence Con-

nolly last evening fell from the steps leading to the Comptroller's office, in the City Hali Park, to the ground, and had both arms broken. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital by officer Hallet, or the Twenty-sixth

No. 25 Baxter street. The woman finally caught up an axe and dealt the man a terrific blow in the face, inflicting a ghasily wound. He was conveyed to the colored hospital by officer Coddell, of the Sixth precinct. The deap rate woman was arrested by officer McCafferty, of the same precinct.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-PIRST STRUCK-ARREST OF A MAN ON SUSPICION OF ARRON. -- Between three and four clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the procesy store 304 West Twenty-first street, owned by Error Willing. The flames were soon extinguished.
Damage about one hundred dollars; insured in the
Pauple's Insurance Company. From the appearance of
the burning the proprietor of the store was arrested by
the potice on suspicion of areas, and held to await the

Wreck of the Sloop Ornament on Long

Teland Sound.

PERILOUS POSITION AND RESCUE OF THE CREW—
THE PROPELLES ELECTRA COMES TO THEIR

On yesterday morning, about two o'clock, the sloop Ornament, of Port Jefferson, bound for Rondout from New Haven, capsized in a heavy galo which she encountered off Lloyd's Neck, two to three miles from the Long Island shore. The crew, consisting of Captain Abrew, Diver Hutchinson, mate, and Henry Sweazy, a lad, lung to the most after the sloop capsized. bout two hours in this perilous position. The steamer tate of Malue, passed within a short distance of them, out rendered no assistance. The unfortunate mariners became completely benumbed and nearly exhausted, and were fast retaxing their hold on the most when unexpected succor came. The propeller Electra, Captain loseph Nye, the same vessel that saved the passengers on the sit fated steamer Norwich, come up towards them, and although at a much greater distance from them nan the previous vessel, made preparations at once t

yowing, when a bost, containing James floward, quar-ermaster, Isaac Gifford, bow watchman (this gentleman us the first to rescue the Norwich passengers); David end pilot, and one deck hand, put out from the Elsero, and with much difficulty reached the spot where hese drowning persons were clinging to the sloop's eard the propeller, which arrived at her wharf in this tty about half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning, he stoop had no cargo and was therefore very light, which may account for her capating.

The Liquor Question

is pratated that the Board of Health have docided not o grant riceuses to retail gracers, nine-tenths of whom o this case as an object of persecution. It is a fact that whom serve up their liquers to men, women and suddres in private appear rooms, where the worst of iduces no private appear rooms, where the worst of iduces no often committee. And why the German receive who have the reputation of being an enterwining peaceful and law abiding these of extinces, and she are citied a great help to the laboring classes when the overly chould be desiled the right of continuing their beamer is a mystery and certainly seems unjust, not if persaided in by the Heard of Excise will cause authories or grooter stores to be converted into porter-acuse, aslowing the whole will prove a much greater wit. It seems equally unjust that the small desire, who so just about apport his family should be compelled to psy the same license as the large holes and saloon experts, who make tens of thousands senity. I hope he had of Excise will limite decide to deal fairly and presents the keepers of hotels, saloons, &c., many

SERVICES YESTERDAY.

Sermon by the Rev. Charles Hodge at the University Place Presbyterian Church-Address by Bishop Potter at the Church of St. John the Evangelist-Interesting Meeting of the Christian Union Association at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church-Anniversary of a Seamen's Missionary Society at the Church of the Incarnation-The Tridium of the Church of St. Francis

ANTI-COMMUNION SERVICES AT THE UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESENTERIAN CHURCH.

PLACE PRESETTERIAN CHURCH.

The annual anti-communion sermon was yesterday preached before the Christian Union Association by the Rev. Charles Hodge, of Princeton, in the University place Presbyterian church. The house of prayer was well filled, and the remarks of the speaker, which were prefaced by the usual Sunday services, conducted by Rev. Dr. Ferria, were listened to with great attention. Mr. Hodge took the text, "By one spirit we are all baptized into one body," and spoke at length of the necessity of union among denominational churches. He remarked, in substance, that though there were many reasons to prevent the abolition of denominations, all were not to be prevent the abolition of denominations. respected alike, those founded upon the differences of opinions as to doctrines being the most worthy of regard. He believed the first duty incumbent upon members of churches was a proper recognition of other churches of different denominations. The second duty, continued the gentleman, was that ordaining intercommunion; a third was relative to the recognition of the validity of each others' sacraments and ordinances; a fourth forbade interference with each other many shape, and finally a fifth duty was that enjoining co-operation. Such were the principles laid down by evang-fical Christians of all ages; these were to bring about harmony among the plous in all of whom dwells alike the spirit of the Holy Ghost, and who are destined to be one mass, with one heart and one soul. Union and harmony were the prizes that all should have in view; the blessing that all should yearn to see granted. At the conclusion of Mr. Hodge's very able discourse a hymn by the choir and a prayer brought the services to a close.

CONFIRMATION SERVICE AT THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST. Twenty-six persons yesterday afternoon received the accument of confirmation at the hands of Bishop Pot-ter, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Lexington avenue. Appropriate services took place upon the occasion, consisting of pray-ers, singing of hymns and reading of passages from Scripture. The beautiful editice was crowded and much scriptore. The beautiful edifice was crowded and much inicidal was manifested in the exercises. Bishop Potter was assisted by Rev. Drs. Duffle and Bacon. Previous to conferring the sacrament the right reverend gentleman addressed a few words to those about being confirmed, explaining to them the soleanity of their position and the great blessing which was about being conferred upon them. The usual ceremonial on such occasions was then gone through with, which closed the exercises.

Another of the series of the meetings of the Christian Union Association was held yesterday afternoon, at the Clinton avenue Congregational church (Rev. Dr. Bud-dington's). There was a large congregation present. The pulpit was occupied by Rev. Dr. Buddington, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Thrall (Episcopalian), Rev. Mr. Hodge (Baptist), and Rev. Mason Gallagher, Assistant rector of St. Ann's Episcopal church. Rev. Mr. Cuyler read the bymns and selections from Scripture. Rev Mr. Waterbury made the opening prayer. The principa penker was Rev. Mr. Hodge. He said he felt gratified to neet with them and speak of the great object for which meet with them and speak of the great object for which the Christian Union Conference existed. They aspire to be a power in the land and an especial power in the Church of God. He felt confident that God will give them grace and strength from on high, so that they shall attain such efficiency as to be useful to all and redound to the honor and glory of God. The object they contemplate is one of the grandest he could conceive. We might pray for the success of any object, but the Divine purpose might overrule it when it did not accord with His will in granting these requests. Great objects are not resolved into existence; they do not come by their wishing, but are only attained by perseverance, faith and continuous labors under God. He then referred to the conference that convened in London some years ago, at which Dr. Cox and a number of others were delegates from this country. It was a gathering of clergymen and layuen from all parts of the world, to strike hands together and to devise means and measures is, the prosecution of Christian union. They got along together for a little white, when it was proposed to open the meeting with prayor, but the good men, the Quaicres, did not believe in the prayer, and it was with some difficulty—that this rough point was overcome, and subsequently came to the point of magnifecent speeches, and got everybody aglow to listen to these representatives of God's people. His own denomination, the Baptists, had principles of the United States, whom he had known in his capacity of pastor for the last thirty years, they were devoutly and carriestly desirous for Christian union with other churcies, and would make every sacrifice consistent with their duties to secure it; but they 6 fleve in the spirituality of Christ's highory, they had swerved from the point of Christ's other denominations were ministers of Jesus Christ's forther last much as the believed he was one. The grand conception, spiritual burial and resurrection, of the Espitists, his brethren of other denominations and he they can do nothing size and be consistent; this is re-quired of them by the great head of the church. Upon all other points of Christian union he was prepared to strike hands with everybody possessing the Christian

strike hands with everybody possessing the Christian name.

Rev Mason Gallagher (Episcopal) was the next speaker. He said the idea of Christian union had his entire approval. He gave his whole heart and soul to it. He believed they were in the more inflarey of this movement, they were only learning the alphabet. The sace has of the movement depended mostly on the layment, the clergy were only availlaires, and sometimes he thought the laiter were great obsacles in the advocacy of great measures. He then said that he betieved the late war had done much to effect Christian union. He had been an army chaplain, and in his duties in compliad met many of his brethren in the ministry of other denominations; they had preached together, prayed together, and the question of denomination or sect rarely entered into the subject of their conversation or deliberation.

Bey Dr. Buddington then made a prayer, a collection was taken up, and the exercises close d by the congregation singing the doxelogy.

Interesting Anniversary.

THEY FOR SHAMEN IN THE POST OF NEW Last night the twenty-second anniversary of this society was cerebrated at the Church of the Incarnation, on the corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, when a full congregation was in attendance. The ser-mon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, rector of St. Thomas' church, and the Rev. Dre. Vinton and Roberts assisted in the service. The following is an ex-

tract of the annual report, which was read by the secre-

tract of the anotal report, which was read by the secretary of the society.

One of the best instrumentalities within the reach of the society is the distribution of religious books and tracts, and the first massionary of the society, the late Rev. B. C. C. Parker, often remarked that he had heard of more wonderful results by such means than from any amon he had preached. At the floating church at the foot of Pike street, under the charge of the Rev. Robert W. Lewis, cervices have been maintained as usual. The missionary reports:—Services held at observe, with Sunsing school, at No. 62 Pike street, at Sations' Home, and elsewhere, 3221, average attendance at the chapel, 100, of which there are somen and boatmen, 45, roll of Sunday school, 115, average attendance, 50; hoptens, 44; marriages, 21; futurells, 21; communion services, 12; average number of communious, 30. Money collected in the box at the door of the chapel and from individuals and expended in the relief of the poor and in the parchase of books for distribution, \$227, 40,009 pages of tracts were distributed, 60. Hilber, 400 Testaments, and miscellaneous works and prayer books, 1,00. At the Church of the Hely Conflorier, at the foot of Habert street, the Rev. Herry Ploy Roberts continues to officiate, where services are held two on such Sunday and other on the principal boundary. The missionary at large, Bev. Robt. J. Waiker, labous with work decompositions at his station near Greenites aling each Sunday and once on the principal bosidays. The missionary at large, Rev. Robt. J. Walker, labors with much encouragement at his station near Coenties slip, preaching in the open air, on the deck, or on barges accessible to the passers by. He has held giftly five services in the open air and one hindred and time in the rooms of the secoly—total, one hindred and eightly seven. At all these stations, after service in the after noon, books and trat a ser distributed to the samen about to leave the port. The whole number of services at all these stations amounted to 657, with an average attendance of 244—of seamen and boatmen, 130; hepthesis, 83; merriages, 42; fone-riag, 66; coeffermed, 29; holy communion selectrised on 26 occasions, average number communities, 50; total number of communities, 107. Cash collected at the chapels and from individuals for the poor and for hooks, 5428, prayer books, 256; misseliancess books, 4,117; pages of tracts, 125,300. The new Saliors Home, on Praukin square, has hed its share of the watchful care of the Board of Manageris. The demand for milors has been so great during the ast year, that the stay of season on shore has been very brief, and this Home, in common with others, has felt that a series reports that, in the same period, 36,077 has been sen thome to their friends or deposited in savings banks. Since he took charge of the Homo, a Ociober, 1515, the whole number of bogglers

has been 7,538, and the amounts deposited in savings banks, or sout to the families of his boarders, making the large aggregate of \$70,350. The society is out of debt, and has a balance on hand of \$701. The total receipts have been \$8,590, of which \$4,488 was the proceeds of a legacy by the late Mrs. Susan A. Remsen. The disbursements were \$8,662, showing that but for the legacy, the treasury must have been largely over-drawn.

Francis Xavier.

The church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth treet, under the charge of the Jesuit Fathers, was thronged yesterday evening on the occasion of the open-ing services of the Tridium in honor of the blessed John

Shortly after five o'clock the relies of the beatified were brought into the church, berne by the Rev. Father Perroe, S. J., Superior of the Mission in North America, preceded by a cross bearer and a number of acolytes. The procession passed down the east aisle of the church and up the middle aisle to the sanctuary, where the relica, in an estenzorium shaped relic case were deposited on a small stand and incensed by the celebrant, who then proceeded to bless the picture of the beatified and then intomed the Fath Craft. Solomn vespers were then commenced, with the Rev. Father Perron, S. J., as celebrant, Rev. Father Thiery, S. J., deacon, and Mr. Busam, S. J., sub-deacon.

sub-deacon.

At the nine o'clock mass this morning a sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. McSweeney and a panegyric will be delivered this evening at half past seven o'clock by the Rev. J. H. McGean.

THE FENIANS.

The Irish Sanitary Commission-Gather

The Irish Sanitary Commission office, No. 708 Broadway, which has been started under the supervision of Miss O'Shea, Head Directress, Fenian Sisterhood, is being well supplied by the patriotic and humane with lint, medicines and other sanitary availables. The Sisters are appropriating these articles to the prospective uses of the battle field. They are ready to take the field themselves and smooth the work of war for their soldier brothers, and officers who have up to this furnished the Union square officials with the moneys intended for Irish war purposes, was held yesterday afternoon at \$18\$ Broadway. Only the initiated were admitted. It is rumored that the object of the officers is to take stock and see how to navigate the "Manhattan bark" in the new sea of action which now spreads out before the legions of President Roberts and General Sweeny. Our reporter could not learn whether the officers decided to fall in to the Roberts-Sweeny ranks or try and revive the cause of the Union square faction.

For the satisfaction of all friends of Irish freedow, and o dispose of a rumor that has reached my cars since arriving in New York, set affoat by some parties for their mean to visit this country. I have to state that I was directed by him, on leaving Paris, to announce that he would positively sail from Havre for this port, via Brest, on the steamship Napoleon III.—which left the latter port on Saturday, April 28, and which will probably arrive here on Wednesday, May 2—for the purpose of making a tour through the principal American cities. Matters of the utmost importance to the Irish republic alone prevented his leaving France by the steamship Lafayette, which reached this port on Saturday, and on which he was expected to arrive. He will address the friends of Irish independence at the several cities, which will be designated through the public press in a few days.

THOMAS J. KELLY, Adjutant General I. R. A. New York, April 26, 1869.

New Military Movement in Richmond

County.
THE STATEN ISLAND BRIGADE. General Livingston Satterice and his active staff are progressing rapidly in the organization of this brigade. The mustering officer, Colonel Charles W. Darling, visited the Island on Thursday and mustered in three companies for the first regiment. This regiment is being raised in the fimits of New Brighton, which includes Factory-John S. Neville; Lieutenant Colonel, A. Duer Irving

FORTHERS MONROZ, April 27, 1866.
The steamer Rapidan, from New Orleans the 19th nst., arrived here to-day, and, after disembarking Company B of the Second United States colored infantry proceeded to New York with her passengers and fre ght anded a detachment of saliers for Norfolk. She then sailed for New York. Negro Testimony in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, April 27, 1866. In the Legislature the Negro Testimo ony bill nashed come a law. General Fisk is urgent for its passage, so that he may abolish the Freedmen's Bureau.

Seizure by the Internal Revenue Officers. The revenue officers here have seized the books of the to stamp freight receipts.

Enz, Pa., April 29, 1866.

A fire broke out this afternoon on Peach street, near Woeltze's hat store, destroying the greater part of the row of frame buildings in which it was located, Sparks from the fire ignited and destroyed part of the wholesale furniture manufactory of Joseph Seers. Loss about \$38,000. Insurance light.

Lake Navigation Open,

Dernort, April 29, 1866. Navigation is open to Chicago. The Northern Transportation Company's propeller Maine, arrived thus morning.

The American Medical Association.

Baltiwons, April 29, 1806. The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Medilarge attendance of delegates from all sections of the country is expected.

An Admiralty Board for the Merchant Service.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1866. Your editorial to-day relating to the manner in which ur ocean steamers are commanded should receive the The manner in which steamships are officered should also a board of admiralty, granting proper certificates to officers appearing before said beard with proper certificates of good conduct, &c. Several steamers sailing from this to foreign ports are officered by them whose only qualification is that they can oversee the loading and unloading of the vessel, getting more work out of the crew, awearing louder, and harder than their predecessors, and in many instances their only knowledge of navigation is to take the sun, without being able to work up the reckoning. In one steamer (running to Europe) the second officer could not read or write, and comequently could not have navigated the ship bad the captain and first officer oven disabled during the voyage. The appointment of the officers in American steamers rests with the captains; in the English and French lines with the agents; so that with us, if the captain is a main of intelligence and tast, we may be sure of having competent officers.

As our mercantile steam marine is gradually depreciating in morale, and foreign shops are improving, the subject should be investigated by those most interested—the underwriters—and a classification made of those ships employing suber and competent men, and granting licenses to those officers who produce proper testimonials. Passengers should be discriminating in nonecting steamers for passage, that proper of been are employed thereon, as they trust all they possess in life to men who have but little responsibility and great interests complete to their charge.

In one metance, showing the necessity of having good, sober officers employed upon one of our steamers this last winder, during a gale of wind in which the steamer was in peril, the barroom was sacked by the crew, and during the time the passengars were hadded together in an upper saloon, expecting every moment to be their last, and a tand of cooks and waiters were pidaging the stat rooms below, without any interference of the captain and officers.

Hoping that this article may work a reform upon this subject, and that capt a board of admiralty, granting proper certificates to

AMUSEMENTS.

The Metropolitan Entertainments.

The week on which we enter to-day comes full of promise of entertainment for the thousands who patron-ize the drama so liberally and cultivate their musical tastes so assiduously in this city and Brooklyn. At the ment of the appearance of Miss Menken as Mazeppa. At ger commence an engagement. George Christy brings out Mr. Lewis Myers. Tony Pastor announces an out Mr. Lewis Myers. Tony Pastor announces an Ethiopian comedian in the person of Master Morrissey. Robert Heller gives magic and necromancy in Brooklyn, and Hooley, of the same city, has engaged Mr. Charley White, a veteran in minstrelsy. Every taste can be suited, and there is little doubt but that the directors of

THE BROADWAY THEATRE.

Miss Adah Isaaci Menken commences her engagement, contracted at heavy cost by the manager, at the Broadway this evening. The fine equestrian three act spectacular drama Mazeppa, or The Wild Horse of Tartary, will be performed, Miss Menken appearing as Mazeppa The engagement of this well known lady at the Broad-way is limited to twenty-four nights and four matine way is limited to twenty-four nights and four matinee representations. She will be supported on each occa-sion by the entire strength of the numerous company. Miss Menken's recent personation of Mazeppa at Covent Garden, London, created quite a sensation among our

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE stor will produce this evening, at his Opera House in the Bowery, a new stage speciacle in the shape of a drama, written expressly for his establishment, entitled The Fairy Guardian, or the Patriot of Poland.

The cast is comprehensive and embraces the names of many favorite performers. Master Morrissey, an Ethiopian comedian, makes his first appearance this evening. Tony Pastor will be out in original songs, and witticisms lances, negro sketches, banjo playing and the ballet

Manager Wood's THEATRE.

Manager Wood will this evening present to the ardience at Wood's theatre, in Broadway, the protean artists, the Worrell Sisters (Sophie, Irone and Jennie), respectively seventeen, fifteen and thirteen years of age, together with Madame Strebinger, a danseuse of European reputation. The Worrell Sisters perform in burlesque, the vandeville and riences of the ladies in California being very pleasant. The commedicate, Nan the Good For Nothing, will be played at the opening of the performances, to be followed by the serio-comic two act extravaganza entitled Eives; or, The Statue Bride. Manager Wood's company, a very full one, will be out in force.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

At the new Fifth Avenue Opera House George Christy has arranged a varied, well chosen overture, to be succeeded by a burlesque monster concert by George Christy and company, the Mocking Bird song, by J. E. Green,

and a violintrumpetharmonicanwhistlecombrons acto The Great Bond Robbery; or, The Skeleton Witness, fol lows. The performances conclude with the farce of the Black Statue.

The Bryants, at Mechanical Hall, Broadway, have made little change in their programme, finding, we presume, that the old one is still attractive. This evening they (after some preliminary good things) give the Tyrol Galoois, to be followed by the burlesque trial scene of Shylock, and concluding with the Black

In this company, at No. 585 Broadway, Mesers, Birch, Wambold, Bernard & Backus will be out in all their Macbeth; Board of Health, or the Four Guardanes, co-cluding with the Dying Brigand, are on the bills.

Charley White, the voteran minstrel, commences an engagement at Hooley's this evening. He brings new songs, new acts, and, it is said, new jokos. The Portrait Painter, the Streets of New York, and Virginius will be

performed by the Company.
ROBERT HELLER, IN BROOKLYN. Robert Heller, conjuror, pianist and wit, will perform at the Brooklyn Athenseum every evening during the week, commencing to-day, with the exception of Wednesday.

The ladies of the church of the Immaculate Conception will open their fair this evening with a vocal and instrumeetal concert, in the chapel of the new school house corner of Foorteenth street and Avenue A.

Mass Ella Melville's concert takes place at Bodworth Hall this evening. A number of her pupils and other musicians will assist her in carrying out the extensive programme selected for the occasion.

Irving Hall, under the anspices of the Cummings' Library

The Freedmen's Bureau-Negro Trading Were

Monopoly.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. endent states that agents of the Freedmen's Rureau who before the war were worth less than nothing are now comfortably off, and wants to know how that is done on forty dollars per month and rations. answer is that, having a monopoly of the control of negro labor, the bureau agents levy black mail on the on planting interest by charging so much per head

Another of the bureau operations is as follows - A is the owner of cotton lands, but is left by the war without capital or labor wherewith to cultivate them. B, a Northern capitalist, affect to furnish the money where-with to buy ratifes and other necessary stock and pay wpr65. Che man in authority under the Freedmen a Burreau, and the necessary labor on only be had through him. A and B agree with C to give him one-third in-terest in the crop for procuring the negro, laborers and it is done.

it is done.

This is the worst of monopolies yet invented by the capidity of man, and its results on the general industry and prespectly of the country cannot be otherwise than disastrous. Great as are the inducements for the investment of capital in Southern agricultural products, it has become next to impossible to got it on any terms unless an arrangement is first made to secure the necessary labor by giving some of the bureau officers an interest.

Critical State of Affairs in Utah.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The mails for Central America and the South Parete will close at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The New York Heartz-Edition for the Pacific -vill be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. It will contain:-The important Correspondence be-tween decretary ferrant and M. Druyn de Lhuys in re-

gard to the Mexican question; News from all sections of the Union; Important intelligence from the National Capital, with a report of the proceedings of Congress; The latest phase of the Fenian imbregio; Jake and mteresting News from all parts of Europe, and accounts of all interesting events of the day.

Seprie operer, in wrappers, ready for mailing, air crots.

The Medit rranean Steamship Lines-

The first American-Italian line of steamships contemplated was that proposed in 1852, by Peter Koster, for which he obtained from the Sardinian government s oxidy of fifty thousand dollars per annum.

A misunderstanding with parties in the city induced Mr. Koster to apply for an annulment of the subsidy

It was about this time that Mesers. Rutalino & Co., of Genoa, and Draper & Co., of London, applied to and obtained from the Sardinian government the subsidy of the North American tine, with an additional fifty thou-

of these steamers, finished before the Crimean war, were Genoa and Rio Janeiro. The Genoa and the other steamer (?) made several trips; with what success may be conjectured, from the fact that the steamers were ered to the government for transport purposes during

careless or incompetent officers. The Genoa had a valu-able cargo reined, and came near sinking, through careable carge ruined, and came near sinking, through carelessness of her engineer, who left the delivery value open. The Gount Cavour grounded near Cadiz, and had to dispose of part of her cargo and tackle to lighten her. Another steamer ran down and sunk in the Bosphorus a deeply laden merchantman. These accidents were accompanied by their law suits, damages, Ac.; Braper & Company, of London, failed, and with them the Italian-American line of steamships. The propellers were hauted over to the New Mole of Genoa, to be otherwise disposed of.

The third agitation in favor of an American-Italian line of steamships was by Commander (then lieutemant) Edward Barrott, of the United States Navy. In 1859 this gentleman published a series of articles under the head of "Propellers," subsequently he published a pamphlet which caused considerable interest to be taken in the subject. The Italian war, closely followed by our rebellion, checked the undertaking; it was put off for a future day.

We will here remark that Count Cavour gave Licuten

Mediterranean will not supply the freight tensioners.
It is difficult to give a precise account of our present commerce with the Mediterranean, owing to the unsettled condition of the South, and to the uncertainty of her crops, demands &c. We will take as a guide the figures of 1856, and add thereto the limited information obtained of the increase and decrease of the trade.

In 1856 the commerce of the United States with Cadiz. Gibraltar, Span (on the Mediterranean), Marseilles and Genoa, was:—Exports, \$14,290,420, imports \$6,103,155. The tomage employed was:—American, 99,150; foreign, 74,455.

Gibraltar, Span.
Genoa, war.—Exports, \$14,250,250, no.
The tonnage employed was:—American, \$9,150, foreign, 74,456.
Three-fourth of the experts were from the South, and consisted of tobacco, cotton, naval stores, &c. From the North there was but little exported, not more than \$2,560,000 worth of merchandise, and these exports were generally from Boston. The imports came to the North-New York and Boston were the principal receivers. The imports have increased one-fourts since the period mentioned and may now be stated at above \$7,600,000. More than two-thirds of this sum is the value of goods of the quality which pays low freight and will continue to seek transportation in sailing we sels. They are rags, common drups, dred fruits, where &c. With the exception of the early fruit required for Christmas consumption these goods will continue to the early fruit required for the sailing craits.

ewelry, objects of fine arts, &c.

MIDITARRADIAN LINE OF STRANGES WILL PROVE A SC.

COSPOL AND REALTONALIVE ENTERPRISE.

have stated that the notual trade of the Mediterramean cannot support a line of steamers. I now assert
that a Mediterranean line of steamers will be a remune-

that a Meditermacen line of steamers will be a remunerative underlaking.

The articles mentioned which will continue to seek
can be proposed to the state of the Mediterranean.

Cles of American consumption which can be imported
from the above named ports of the Mediterranean.

There are other valuable and high freight goods which
could, with advantage and economy to the mer-hants,
be brought over via the Mediterranean-for instance,
the commerce of Switzerland and Lyons, valued at
millions. Genoa is the natural post of the former, Marselices of the latter. Switze and Lyons importations
should be diverted to these ports in Leu of going to
Havre, as at present.

I still diverge from the actions of the United States
with Genoa and Marselles by the completion of the
railroads.

Ing | 1831 | 1831 | 1832 | 1833 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 1834 | 183

tains of Switzerland are perfect, but the mountain transitage of Daily a cheaper than that of France. The shorter distance to Genous also increase the price of freight. There will be one brundred per cent saved by the Genou route. Added to been insurance risks, it becomes quite an item in reconcerny to the stoppers. Genous is a city distanced at the need of the Gulf of the same name. It is a free port—that is, a port successive there goods may be warehoused and expected free of duty, nor are any detires charged on peods on transite through the city and Raham territory. Merchandle is tally a mercure, at the freelight of the control of the people of the property for the property of the property of the people of

arrage.
The advantages of Marceilles over Rayre, as thereas damage.

The advantages of Marcetiles over Rayre, as the reaport of Lyons, will be manifest.

Lyons is four hundred and eventy notes distant ross. Rayre, and only two hundred and eventy notes distant ross. Have and only two hundred and electron from Marcetins, two beginning the hundred and thirty two miles are distant Marcetins has realized and thirty two miles are distant Marcetins has realized and their own of the Lyons via the Rhome, Haure has only realized with Lyons via the Rhome, Haure has only realized with Lyons via the Rhome, Haure has only realized with Lyons via the Rhome, Haure has only realized with the Marcetiles, two and created frames, you realized as frames, and irrow Lyons to Haire, for same weights fit teen frames. That is, the hundred per ount less by way of the labone and two hundred per cent less by realized with favorables and the labone and two hundred per cent less by realized in favorables, less risks to. The pert of Marcetiles offers another divertings to not being earliest to the great rise and fall of idea which affects Harve. The pert is of essents access than that of its Athanie rival. It only requires a Mediterraneau line of assumers to digres the countercreapt of Lyons to Marcetiles, over the railway in the disjection of Farts and Harve, realized adealy of several days to sewed, in farts, transportation. Not no with Marcetiles, which has two modes of communications.

ration, white have is only a 186 miles of, or 726 miles less.

Nautical map are award that dering phosely these fourth, of the year strong westerly winds and gates pervail in the North Atlantic. They are size oware that the winds south of the Gaif Stream are variable, that the current are supported by the winds, size. The winds are current are, therefore, during several in other arting as An appoing from the two force with a souther found force in the force with a souther found force in the force with the current and sixty miles in two force with a proof passage in certain weapons. These would claim to these hundred and ten miles in Harren farms, or a fact and a half's atomizing—a fortune which could easily be cancelled by a good navigator.

Not withstanding this extra day or two, Lyouts merchanding, vin Marsellins, would stand a chance of an ordinarity a force because of greater depends now in the current arrival force because of greater depends no transfer the Harren.

The practice of the mid-de ocean, or that port partied over on the way from Cabraltar to flew York, in not subject to countain tearly wands and galon, nor to the dangers of toology. Its ristone is goned, pleasant, oftener dry pair, ellegyles, all or which is not the com-

in the North Aliantic. These advantages to emigrant are frequent deck exercise, pure air breathing, siecrange cleaning and ventitating, &c. Another and most important consideration is the few hours stoppage which would occur at Fayal, the coal depot on the western or return trip. Fayal would be a half-way house, as it were, where the emigrants could land, procure fruit and fresh provisions, &c.

The Mediterranean route will also offer to emigrants cheap transportation to the port of embarkation—if will cortainly be as for the Swis, Bavarians, Wurtemburgers, italians, southern Frenchmen and Spaniards.

The lack of proper conveyance from our shores to those of Spain and Italy is a grievone source of regret to invalids and ourset who dare not face the hard fare and discounters of sating and foreign vessels. The medical faculty has declared its opinion favorable to the sale-brious climate of Andalusia and Grenada, &c., and thither of late the flow of American invalids has wound its course. To enumerate the trouble, fatigue and expense attending travellers by the present route via Kogland and France, is superfluous, the Mediterranean route will be the remedy bugging visiting bone monos, expensive overland travels, haveling bone monos, expensive overland to the torrait he avides the roads he came over and has the benefit of viewing Spanish continues and customs, and the classical shores of the Mediterranean, &c.

To passengers bound to Portigal, to the East, to the Levant, to Palestine, India, China, &c., this route offers the advantages of time and economy. They awad Englished and its hotel charges by proceeding direct to Gillerad and China.

The same casy, economical and quick conveyance is

and China.

The same easy, economical and quick conveyance is offered to those bound to Spain, south of France and Italy; to Austria also. Genoa is distant fifteen bours from Venice, nineteen from Trieste, thirty six from Vienna and thirty-eight from Berlin.

Fine, ewift steamers, with ample accommodations for first, second and third class passengers, are required. Second and third class passengers from Europe will predominate, first and second class passengers from America. For mail steamers speed is required, in order to deliver the news in advance of the mails by way of England.

deliver the news in advance of the mails by way of England.

The ships should proceed from New York to Cadir, Gibraltar, Malaga, Barcelona, Marseitles and Genoa. Fo Cadir, in order to land the Spanish and Portuguese mails; to Gibraltar to communicate with English ateamers, to Malaga and Barcelona to land passengers, and to Marseitles and Genoa to land passengers and freight. On the way to Cadir the vessels would have the Guif Stream, as motive power, as far as Cape St. Vincent.

From Genoa to New York the ships should proceed to Marseitles for Lyons freight, for passengers, &c., to Barcelona and Malaga to Cadiz for Spanish and Portuguese mails; to Fayal (Azore Islands) for coal, provisions and permit the enigrants a little recreation.

permit the emigrants a little recreation.

Gibraitar, Malaga and Barcelonia are on the way to and from Mancellies; vessels would not go out of their course by stopping there, nor will it be necessary to onter the ports, but communicate from outside by means of boats.

of boats.

Distances direct, and by way of Liverpool, to the the ollowing cities:— Direct. Via Liverprot.

Direct Via Linerprot. Miles. M inside with the Austrian Lloyds and other foreign lines. We leave the summary of expenses, receipts, &c., to the present projectors of the line. We predict, however, full return freights and passengers, second and third classes principally; and frosh New York to Europe good freight and many passengers, particularly in the w towards and the second the passengers.

Mail arrangements should be made with Portugal and Spain, and with our government for Peringal, Spain, the Levant India and China. The departure from New York about he so arranged as to arrive in Gibraiter a day of two ahead of the British steamers.

A.—Hradley's Duplet Elliptic for Dos-blet SPRING SKIRT is wanted by every LADY in the LAND, and SHE WILL HAVE IT. They will not BEND OF RELAK like the single spring. They are the BEST and CHEAPLET, the most DURABLE and ECONOMICAL, as well as the most GRADLET L and ELEGANT SKIRE, ever

minds
The latest receive to the DUPLEX EMPRISES TRAIL.*
It's ADMITCH BY ALL and WANTED by lev INVISIDE
A WHOLESA, HE SPLEY & CARY, 97 Chambert and 72 and 51
Reads stravts, New York. Also at whitesale by the principal JOHER St. in United States.

A .- Of the General Merits of the Duples a to epeak. Frank Leute's

A .- The Duplex Elliptic is so Great pa A .- Bradley's Duplex Elliptie Skirte

A.-Bradley's Duples Empress Tratt A .- They are not Equalled to Rigganes.

A .- Hooty and Heauty.
The Largest Assortance of good Roots and Shoes in the city for Lander, Senderson and Coldren, at BROOKS, 505 E-makers opposite Netropolitan Hotel.

A -Garibaldt Suits for Boys.-The most REGEAN BROTHERS,

1 Desideratum. Perry's Moth and

All Legal Lottery Prizes Cashed .-

A .- Royal Havana and All Legal Lot-Address .- Polink & Son, Meerschnum

Batchelor's Hair Dye .- The Best in the moral, the only perfect trye. A

Children often look Pale and sick.

or cause than loving worms to the stomark ROWN - TERMITTOR COMPITED will destroy worms without in jury to the child.

For the Hall, the Hanquet, the Boudoly,a therefore the TALLOY & BANK'S Represented the "MISTER BLIGHTERS CEREBLE" superconduct the persons with an almost place of previous fragrams. The perfusion is not evidence in 17 sections the curve frequency assents, and for more equilibries than any of them. Furthern and laster remognitude than any of them. Furthern and laster remognitude than any of them.

Peniane ... Nee Enstport and New York

Goornad's Italian Medicated Sonp Cures

nes little billion at \$2 beautiful &

Howe Sewing Machine Company-Eline

H. Operates Like Magie.

WHE. WINGLOWE ADDITING STRUE, for shildery of technique, and reach the course the constitution, allege of park Pairs to regulate the motoria. Ferretty acts to all passes, an ordinary of the course as bottle.

Thirty fire course a bottle.

Thirty fire course a bottle.

Thirty fire course. New York, and 28 High Mollery, Lacross, Payland.

Protect the Tors.-Children's Coppera

Royal Havana Lottery.-Price Paid

Pratt & Butcher's Magic Ott.

TAYLOR & CO. Benkers, In Wall store, N. V. The Improved Elliptic Hook Lork Stifeh

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewin &